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ECONOMIC ABSTRACTS

SEMI-MONTHLY REVIEW OF ABSTRACTS ON ECONOMICS, FINANCE, TRADE, INDUSTRY, FOREIGN AID, MANAGEMENT, MARKETING, LABOUR

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ECONOMIC ABSTRACTS

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0 GENERALITIES

05 PERIODICALS. REVIEWS

05 : 301
HAACKE, W. Zeitschrift oder Warenhaus. Zur Soziologie des "Magazins". 19 p. A5 (Jahrbuch der Absatz- und Verbrauchsforschung, Nürnberg, no. 3, 1969, p. 181).

Ist das "Magazin" ein Warenhaus. Zeitschriften, welche sich als "Magazin" bezeichnen, sind Vorratskammern. Ob sie universalistisch-unterhaltend oder spezifisch-belehrend redigiert sind, sie konservieren Vorrate, sie stellen Frischhalte-Packungen oder Verpackungen menschlichen Witzes oder wissenschaftlichen Geistes dar. Typologie des Magazins in der anglo-amerikanischen Welt. Ihre Geschichte in Deutschland. Die Bedeutung als Fachzeitschrift. Ist das traditionelle Magazin sowie der Magazin-Stil in Zeitung, Fil, Horfunk und Fernsehen zu erneuern und zu verstarken. R 374

3 SOCIAL SCIENCES

325.1 MIGRATION
See also: R 486

325.1 : 331 : 338.92
MIRACLE, M.P., and S.S. Berry. Migrant labour and economic development. 23 p. A5 (Oxford economics papers, Oxford, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 86. Lit. opg.).

The purpose of this paper is to argue that (1) the movement of what has traditionally been called for development in a number of ways given little or no attention thus far in the literature, and (2) the impact of labour movements varies enormously from country to country and area to area, depending particularly on the length of absence of the labourer from his home area and and on the similarities and differences between the economic and physical environments of the migrant's home and the area or areas in which he works while away from home. R 375

330 THEORETICAL ECONOMICS

330.14 CAPITAL

330.14 658.152.012.7 : 658.155
DORFMAN, R. An economic interpretation of optimal control

theory. 15 p. A5 (The American economic review, Menasha, no. 5, December, 1969).

Capital theory is the economics of time. Its task is to explain if, and why, a lasting instrument of production can be expected to contribute more to the value of output during its lifetime than it costs to produce or acquire. The main thesis of this paper is that optimal control theory is formally identical with capital theory and that its main insights can be attained by strictly economic reasoning basic equations; maximum principle; boundary conditions; derivation via finite maximizing. R 376

330.163 EXPENDITURE ELASTICITIES

330.163 : 330.115(676.1)
MASSELL, B.F., and A. Parnes. Estimation of expenditure elasticities from a sample of rural households in Uganda. 17 p. A5 (Bulletin of the Oxford University institute of economics and statistics, Oxford, no. 4, November, 1969, p. 313. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

In this study the authors examine the determinants of expenditure by rural households in the Fort Portal area of Western Uganda. One of the purposes of the study is to provide a basis for quantifying the shift in composition of demand (a smaller proportion of the income on staple food items, and a larger proportion on luxury goods and services). The results of both this study and the rural Kenya study will be compared with results of a study of households in Nairobi, to see how expenditure patterns and expenditure elasticities differ between an urban and a rural area in a developing country. R 377

331 LABOUR. LABOUR ECONOMICS
See also: R 375

331.022 THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF DISGUISED UNEMPLOYMENT

331.022 : 331.6.063 : 338.92
UPPAL, J.S. Work habits and disguised unemployment in underdeveloped countries; a theoretical analysis. 8 p. A5 (Oxford economic papers, Oxford, no. 3, November, 1969, p. 387. Bibliogr. Grafn.).

The main concern of this paper is focused on some theoretical

aspects of the concept of disguised unemployment with zero marginal product. An explanation is offered for the existence of the phenomenon in a family-type enterprise. In applying the work-leisure preference analysis, it is demonstrated that it is a perfectly rational economic behaviour to work for the marginal hour that provides zero marginal product. This approach provides a partial explanation at least for the work habits in poor countries, which seem more leisurely than in the advanced countries. R 378

331.23 WAGE DIFFERENTIATION

331.23(437)
KUDRNA, A. Differentiation in earnings (Czechoslovakia). 13 p. A4 (Eastern European economics, New York, no. 4, Summer, 1969, p. 25).

Development of wage differentiation in the C.S.S.R. Ratios of workers' wages in various branches. Wage differentials in terms of classification into wage-rate categories. Earnings differentials based on qualifications. The impact of the rate of growth of wages and employment on wage differentiation. Abandonment of the equalization of earnings and the increase of the active role of wages are an inseparable component of and condition for the transition from extensive to intensive development of all aspects of our national economy. (Planovane hospodarstvi, no. 9. 1968). R 379

331.6.063 DISGUISED UNEMPLOYMENT
See also: R 378

331.6.063 : 338.92 331.61 : 338.92
ROBINSON, W.C. Types of disguised rural unemployment and some policy implications. 14 p. A5 (Oxford economic papers, Oxford, no. 3, November, 1969, p. 373. Bibliogr.).

Disguised unemployment in underdeveloped countries. Disguised unemployment is a loose generic category covering a variety of specific complaints and conditions. This note proposes a set of logically distinct types of disguised unemployment which avoid this confusion. Sources of confusion. Types of disguised unemployment. Three approaches to the measurement of disguised unemployment. These are the: indirect, historical, survey. Examination of these approaches. Summary of the implications of the suggested typology with respect

to policies to be followed in eliminating disguised unemployment. For some time to come the emphasis of policy should be on increasing the productivity of the existing agricultural labour force and letting the "surplus" labour emerge as time passes as a surplus of output over subsitence requirements in agriculture rather than pursuing policies aimed at directly moving "surplus" workers themselves out of the agricultural sector. R 380

332 BANKING. CURRENCY. FINANCE

332.2 SAVING. SAVING BANKS

332.2(44)
REBEILLARD, S. La transformation des épargnes à court terme en prêts à long terme (France). 46 p. A5 (Revue de science financiere, Paris, no. 4, octobre/decembre, 1969, p. 857. Grafn. Tabn.).

Problèmes posés par le calcul du montant des liquidités transformees. Definition de "liquidités". Les points des circuits financiers en lesquels les liquidites transformees seront appréhendees. Les normes selon lesquelles on comptabilisera ces liquidites. Problemes poses par l'appreciation de l'importance relative du phenomene de transformation. Conventions utilisees pour le calcul des taux de transformation. Signification et mode de calcul des differents taux de transformation. Evolution de la transformation entre 1953 et 1964. R 381

332.2 : 338.92
LEFF-NATHANIEL, H. Dependency rates and savings rates. 11 p. A5 (The American economic review, Menasha, no. 5, December, 1969. Tabn.).

A theory of aggregate savings rate which offers a partial explanation of the well-known fact that the savings-income ratio (S/Y) is generally higher in the developed countries than in the underdeveloped countries. Demographic conditions and savings, hypothesis, statistical estimation, regression results, further discussion and results, analytical implications. R 382

332.4 MONEY

332.402.2
ARKHIPOFF, O. Le concept monétaire et la synthèse économique. 38 p. A5 (Revue d'économie politique, Paris, no. 1, janvier/fevrier, 1970, p. 104. Fig. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

On essaye successivement trois approches différentes pour presenter l'equation de Fisher: la traditionnelle, sans reference à quelque systeme global formalise que ce soit; une seconde qui passe directement par la consideration d'une systeme de comptabilite nationale; et une troisieme qui se fonde sur une comptabilite generalisee des flux particulierement propice à l'etude de cette equation mais dont les fondements se reveleront etre incertains et le raccord avec la comptabilite nationale délicat. R 383

332.402.2
SCHUMPETER, J.A. Das Wesen des Geldes. Göttingen, Vanden-Hoeck & Ruprecht, 1970. 368 p. A5.

Zur Soziologie des Geldes. Skizz der Entwicklung der Geldlehre. Die Wirtschaftsrechnung im sozialistischen Gemeinwesen. Der kapitalistische Wirtschaftsprozess. Die Frager der sozialen Rechnungsprozesses. Bankmassige Geldschopfung. Das Wesen des Geldes. Die Theorie des Preisniveaus. Die Theorie des Geldprozesses und der Funktionen des Geldmarktes. R 384

332.453 INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE. INTERNATIONAL PAYMENT

332.453(4 ; 73)
EURO-DOLLAR markets, The. 12 p. A4 (Business horizons, Bloomington, no. 2, April, 1970, p. 49).

J. Furman Lewis and W.R. Hoskins. Their nature, role, and future. The need for an international currency. The history of the Eurodollar. Definition of the term "Eurodollar". The Eurodollar markets. Background and development. Control of the markets. The future of the markets. The Eurobond market. P. Stevens. Some added comments. Significance of the new market. Internationalization of business and finance. Implications for balance of payments. Eurodollars, S.D.R.'s and gold. R 385

332.453(4 ; 73)
MAYER, H.W. Some theoretical problems relating to the Eurodollar market; publ. by the Princeton university; Department of economics; International finance section. Princeton (N.J.), 1970. 37 p. A5 (Essays in international finance, no. 79, 1970).

The growth of the Euro-dollar market and the size of the external payments deficit of the United States. The Euro-dollar market and credit creation. The Euro-dollar market and the size of the external liabilities of American banks. The Euro-dollar market and the financing of the payments deficit of the U.S.A. Some policy implications. R 386

332.453.2 BALANCE OF TRADE
See also: R 440

332.453.2 ; 332.815 ; 332.453.4
LEE, C.H. The balance of trade, interest rates, and capital movements. 10 p. A5 (Kyklos, Basel, no. 1, 1970, p. 65).

Author presents a simple macro-model of an open economy in order to investigate the relationship between the trade balance and the interest rate. It is shown that under certain conditions the model generates a lag relationship between the two variables which is consistent with the findings of Niehaus. Other factors, such as institutional factors in the money market, generating a similar lag relationship. R 387

332.453.4 FOREIGN CREDITS, INVESTMENTS, LOANS
See also: R 387

332.453.4(4 ; 73)
SCAPERLANDA, A.E., and L.J. Mauer. The determinants of U.S. direct investment in the E.E.C. 11 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 4, part I, September, 1969, p. 558. Bibliogr. Tabn.).

In this article emphasis is on the factors motivating foreign investment. Three principal hypotheses have been posed as to the motivation of foreign investment: size of market in the receiving area, economic growth, and tariff discrimination. These hypotheses are tested using the least-squares regression technique to determine their relative importance. The empirical data used in these tests relate to U.S. direct investment in the E.E.C. for the 1952-66 period. The study's empirical tests

lead to the conclusion regardless of the model specification and regardless of the time period examined that only the size-of-market hypothesis can be supported statistically. The results suggests that when dealing with policy problems relating to U.S. direct foreign investment, it is important to focus on the receiving country's size of market as a major determinant of direct foreign investment flows. R 388

332.453.4(549)
BAQAI, M., and I. Brecher. Foreign-aid requirements: a critique of aid projections with special reference to Pakistan. 20 p. A5 (The Pakistan development review, Karachi, no. 4, Winter, 1969, p. 380. Bibliogr. Tab.).

Review of Pakistan's requirements of foreign assistance, which have been projected in a variety of ways. Recent developments in international aid relations have diverted the attention of Pakistan's planners from the rather abstract aid-requirement projections to a more practical programming of available assistance. General approaches to aid projection. The perspective plan. The Chenery-MacEwan model. Rahman and the cost of foreign aid. The Tims model. The U.N.C.T.A.D. II projections. R 389

332.453.4 : 332.815
FLOYD, J.E. International capital movements and monetary equilibrium. 21 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 4, part I, September, 1969, p. 472. Graf. Lit. opg.).

During the past few years, a number of articles has appeared which extend the typical neo-Keynesian employment models to an analysis of the monetary theory of international trade. The purpose of this paper is to refine the treatment of international capital movements in this literature and to point out, and to attempt to correct, a number of fundamental deficiencies in it. It is argued in this paper that, since international movements of capital involve changes in the stock of capital owned, they alter the level of non-monetary wealth. Contrary to what the current literature suggests, therefore, they will affect the level of the interest rate at which the community will hold the existing money stock. The relationship between interest rates and capital movements will thus be a simultaneous one. The theory of portfolio equilibrium. The effects of money stock and output changes on interest rates and portfolio equilibrium. Capital flows and the balance of payments. R 390

332.453.4 : 338.92
UHLIG, Ch. Zur Entwicklungshilfepolitik grosser Geberländer; ein Vergleich der Motive, Leistungen und Strategien. 28 p. A4 (Jahrbuch fur Sozialwissenschaft, Gottingen, no. 3, 1969, p. 377. Tabn.).

Eine kritische Prüfung der bisherigen Leistungen und Methoden der Enwicklungshilfe. Ein Unbehagen hinsichtlich Sinn und Erfolg des Entwicklungshilfe. Die Analyse der Entwicklungshilfesysteme der verschiedenen Geberländer zeigt eine Vielfalt von Motiven, Massnanmen und Strategien. Vergabestruktur und Konditionen. Analyse der Ausgabe in den Perioden 1960-63, 1964-67 und 1968. Kreditkonditionen und Lieferbindung. Die Rolle von Projekt- und Programmhilfe. Technische Hilfe. Forderung privater Leistungen, Entwicklungshilfe und Volkseinkommen. Echter Leistungsbeitrag. R 391

332.576 REVALUATION

332.576(430.1)
KAUFMANN, H.M. A debate over Germany's revaluation 1961. 32 p. A5 (Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, Kiel, Heft 2, Band 103, 1969, p. 181).

The role of the Central Bank. The formal objectives and the justification of its policies: its tight-money policy and the reversal of its tight monetary policy. The position of the economics ministry. The social democrats' and labor's attitude toward revaluation. The position of the savings sector and commercial banks. The role of industry in the revaluation debate. Conclusion. R 392

332.6 CAPITAL MARKET. MONEY MARKET

332.6 : 658.14/.17 : 65.012.122
MOSSIN, J. Security pricing and investment criteria in competitive markets. 8 p. A5 (The American economic review, Menasha, no. 5, December, 1969).

The theory of finance has two basic objectives. 1) to explain and interpret phenomena in financial markets, 2) to provide useful analytical tools for investment and financing decisions. The analysis of the capital markets has been brought to a limited extent into existing financing literature. During the past few years there has been a fast growing interest in models of

general equilibrium in financial market. The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate, be means of a model, some implications for the analysis of the firms optimal investment and financing decisions. Market-model remark on the "Social rate of discount" debate. R 393

332.632.6 PREMIUM BONDS

332.632.6(42)
RAYNER, A.C. Premium bonds - the effect of the price structure (U.K.). 9 p. A5(Bulletin of the Oxford University institute of economics and statistics, Oxford, no. 4, November, 1969, p. 303. Tabn.).

The facts of a high average post tax yield and perfect safety of capital should have pleased the investor, while the method of distributing the yield was designed for the gambler. It is the aim of this paper to trace out the evidence for the original failure of these two motivations for holding premium bonds and to show the extent to which the recent emphasis on very high prices caused an upsurge of demand. Premium bonds as an investment. Premium bonds as a gamble. R 394

332.67 CAPITAL INVESTMENT

332.67 : 332.633 : 332.815
WOOD, J.H. Expectations and the demand for bonds. 9 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 4, part I, September, 1969, p. 522. Lit. opg.).

Summary of three assumptions construed by J. Fisher, J.R. Hicks and F.A. Lutz underlying the expectations theory of the determination of relative yields on default free securities differing only with respect to term to maturity. A. shows that the traditional formulations rest upon implicit fourth assumption. Primary purpose of the study is to demonstrate that this fourth assumption is necessary to the results of Fisher, Hicks and Lutz and that if this assumption is discarded in a world of zero transactions costs and risk indifference, equilibrium relationships depend only upon interest rate expectation one period in the future rather than upon interest rate expectations several periods into the future. The traditional model. A revised expectations theory. R 395

332.745 CREDIT RATIONING

332.745
JAFFEE, D.M., and F. Modigliani. A theory and test of credit rationing. 23 p. A5 (The American economic review, Menasha, no. 5, Decmeber, 1969).

1) Is it rational for commercial banks to ration credit by means other than price. 2) Can credit rationing be measured. If so, are there significant variation in rationing over time and can these variations be accounted for. These two issues define the goal of this study. Some analytic propositions: a) the bank's optimal loan offer curve, b) the banker as a discriminating monopolist. Competition in banking and credit rationing. Measure of credit rationing. Test of the model using the credit rationing proxy. R 396

332.8 INTEREST
See also: R 387, R 390, R 395

332.8 : 332.571.2 : 338.972
NIEHAUS, J. Die Anpassung des Darlehenszinses an die Inflation in einer wachsenden Wirtschaft. 7 p. A5 (Kyklos, Basel, no. I. 1970, p. 58).

Inflation in einer stationären Wirtschaft führt zu einer Erhöhung des (nominellen) Darlehenszinses wobei aber die Anpassung hinter der Inflationsrate zurückbleibt. Der vorliegende Aufsatz untersucht diese Frage für den Fall einer wachsenden Wirtschaft. Zusatzliche Einkommenseffekte, die eine weitere Reduktion der Zinsanpassung bewirken. Ein Grensfall. Theoretische Untersuchung, die sich auf ein Modell gleichmässigen Wachstums mit Nachfragefunktionen fur Kapitalguter, obligationen und Kassenmittel stutzt. R 397

334 CO-OPERATION. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

334.4 : 63 AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION

334.4 : 63(430.1) 334.4 : 63(489)
BAENSCH, A. Das landliche Genossenschaftswesen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und in Danemark. 35 p. A5 (Berichte uber Landwirtschaft, Hamburg/Berlin, no. 4, Februar, 1970, p. 719. Bibliogr.).

Vergleich des ländlichen Genossenschaftswesens in der Bun-

desrepublik und Dänemark. Struktur des ländlichen Genossenschaftswesens. Aufbau der landlichen Genossenschaftswesens. Aufbau der landlichen Genossenschaftsorganisation. Schwerpunkte genossenschaftlicher Arbeit. Das landliche Genossenschaftswesen im Wirtschaftsprozess. Analyse der Vergleichsergebnisse und daraus ableitbare Erkenntnisse fur die westdeutschen Verhaltnisse. Die Forderungspotenz des danischen Genossenschaftswesens bestimmende Faktoren und ihre Interdependenz. Isolierte Betrachtung der die Forderungspotenz des danischen Genossenschaftswesens bestimmenden Faktoren und daraus ableitbare Erkenntnisse fur die westdeutschen Verhaltnisse. (Summary in English; resume en francais). R 398

336 PUBLIC FINANCE

336 : 330.115(71)
GOVERNMENT sector equations for macro-economic models; by J.F. HELLIWELL, R.G. EVANS, F.W. GORBETAG; publ. by the Bank of Canada; Publications committee. Ottawa, 1969. 173 p. A4. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn. (Bank of Canada staff research studies, no. 4).

In the study the authors discuss the various ways of building government sectors of macro-economic models, present the analysis underlying the government sector equations in the first version of the Bank of Canada' aggregate quaterly model, RDX 1, and provide some basis for constructing government sectors for other macro-models being built for various purposes. The government sector designed for RDX 1 may be too detailed for macro-models not intended for the analysis of alternative monetary and fiscal policies. However, despite the extensive detail in the government sector of RDX 1 and in this book, they treat numerous items in adequately particularly expenditures and changes in asset and liability accounts. Part 1 is an outline of the theoretical and practical problems involved in constructing a government sector model. Part 2 contains federal government tax equations. Part 3 presents results of work related to the principal federal government transfer payment, and Part 4 contains equations for major provincial revenues. (Bibliography of 6 books and articles). R 399

336.001.7 FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY POLICY

336.001.7
MENNEL, A. Mehrjährige Finanzplanung im Ausland. 14 p. A5

(Finanzarchiv, Tübingen, no. 1, Februar, 1970, p. 75).

Im Rahmen der Finanzpolitik westlicher Industriestaaten gewinnen mehrjahrige Gesamtprojektionen offentlicher Ausgaben und Einnahmen in den letzten Jahren zusehends an Bedeutung. Sachliche Begriffsabgrenzungen. Es handelt sich nicht um mehrjahrige Budgette und auch nicht um finanziellen Daten im Rahmen gesamtwirtschaftlicher Planungen. Mehrjahrige Finanzplanung als Teil eines "Instruments zukunftorientierter Verwaltungsfuhrung Problematik der Finanzplanungen. Zustandigkeit fur Finanzplanungen. Internationaler Ueberblick. Schweiz. Oesterreich. Grossbritannien. Schweden. Sonstige Staaten. R 400

336.001.7(430.1)
OEFFENTLICHE Finanzpolitik im Widerstreit konjunktureller und struktureller Erfordernisse (Westdeutschland). 8 p. A4 (Wochenbericht Deutsches Institut fur Wirtschaftsforschung, Berlin, no. 17, April 23, 1970, p. 113. Grafn. Tabn.).

Die Haushalte der Gebietskörperschaften im Jahre 1970. Entwicklung von offentlicher und privater Aktivitat. Die Ausgabenstruktur der Gebietskorperschaften in der B.R.D. 1970. Konjunkturpolitische Empfehlungen. Die Entwicklung und Vorausschatzung des Steueraufkommens in der B.R.D. 1967 bis 1970. Die Ausgaben der Gebietskorperschaften 1969/70. Die Sozialeinkommen in Berlin (West) im Jahre 1969. Die offentliche Einkommensubertragungen an private Haushalte. R 401

336.001.7 : 338.972(4) 336.001.7 : 338.972(73)
LINDBECK, A. Fiscal policy as a tool of economic stabilization; comments to an O.E.C.D. report. 26 p. A5 (Kyklos, Basel, no. 1, 1970, p. 7. Tabn.).

Author discusses the use of fiscal policy as a tool of economic stabilization in seven O.E.C.D. countries since the mid-fifties. The method of analysis is to compare on one hand the direct impact on aggregate demand of fiscal policy changes with on the other hand the timing of the business cycle. Country experiences. Forecasting mistakes haven't been the main obstacle to a more efficient stabilization policy; time lags in the decision-making procedure as well as lack of determination, firmness in policy and conflicts of goals seem to have been more important obstacles. The "narrow band" economy. R 402

336.12 PLANNING-PROGRAMMING-BUDGETING SYSTEM (P.P.B.S.)

336.12 (73)
BRUEMMERHOFF, D. Das "Planning-Programming-Budgeting System" (P.P.B.S.) (U.S.A.). 10 p. A5 (Finanzarchiv, Tubingen, no. 1, Februar, 1970, p. 64. GeilL).

Die Rationalisierung der Entscheidung über die Verwendung der Haushaltsmittel durch Einfuhrung des P.P.B.S. wie angewendet in der Regierung der U.S.A. Die Bedeutung und der Nutz dieses Systems. Spezifizierung der staatlichen Zielen. Abstimmung der staatlichen Handlungen auf diese Ziele. Suche und Prufung systematischer Alternativen. Schatzung der Kosten und Ertragen jeder Alternative. Ermittlung der besten Losung. Der Programmstruktur. Das Vorgehen bei den einzelnen Ministerien. R 403

336.2 TAXES. FISCAL POLICY
See also: R 438

336.2(430.1)
BEA, F.X., und K. Fischer. Steuerpolitische Grundsatzfragen (Westdeutschland). 12 p. A5 (Finanzarchiv, Tubingen, no. 1, Februar, 1970, p. 17).

Kritische Bemerkungen zu einem Aufsatz von J. Pahlke in "Finanzarchiv", no. 1, Oktober, 1968, p. 42; See: P 2162, J. Pahlke beschaftigt sich in seinem Aufsatz mit einem Teil des vom Wissenschaftlichen Beirat beim Bundesministerium der Finanzen erstattetten Gutachtens zur Reform der direkten Steuern in der B.R.D. Pahlke geht es um die Erorterung der vom Beirat behandelten Grundsatzfragen. Seine Kritik am Beirat steht im Mittelpunkt unserer Ausfuhrungen. Die Opfertheorie. Die Begrundung der Progression mit Hilfe des proportionalen Opfers. Die e Grundkonzeption des Gutachtens. R 404

336.2(861)
BIRD, R.M. Optimal tax policy for a developing country: the case of Colombia. 24 p. A5 (Finanzarchiv, Tubingen, no. 1, Februar, 1970, p. 30. Bibliogr. Tabn.).

Is there one particular tax structure that is optimal for all developing countries. Is there an optimal tax structure for a particular developing country at a particular point in time. The welfare methodology of tax policy recommendations. The macroeconomic setting of tax policy in Colombia. Analysis of public-

sector performance. Tax requirements for growth and stability. Guidelines for tax structure policy in Colombia. The framework of tax structure reform. An "economic" strategy of tax reform for Colombia. The political economy of tax reform. The politics of tax reform. The importance of administration. R 405

336.241.3
SCHREIBER, K.F. Zur Aussagekraft empirischer Untersuchungen der Ueberwalzbarkeit der Korperschaftsteuer. 9 p. A5 (Finanzarchiv, Tubingen, no. 1, Februar, 1970, p. 54. Tabn.).

Der Ueberwälzungsmassstab. Die empirisch-statistischen Untersuchungen. Die Untersuchungen, welche den Anteil der Gewinne am Volkseinkommen als Ueberwalzungsmassstab verwenden. Die Kapitalrentabilitat als Ueberwalzungsmassstab. Kritische Stellungsnahme zu den Ergebnissen der empirisch-statistischen Untersuchungen. Die von Krzyaniak und Musgrave durchgefuhrte Studie. Die Untersuchungen von Adelman, Denison, Clendenis u.a. R 406

336.5 STATE EXPENDITURES

336.5
WITTMANN, W. Einfuhrung in die Finanzwissenschaft. Tl. I. Die offentliche Ausgaben. Stuttgart, Fisher, 1970. 138 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn.

Die Gliederung der öffentlichen Ausgaben. Die langfristige Entwicklung der offentlichen Ausgaben. Die Ursachen der relativen Expansion der offentlichen Ausgaben. Die Befriedigung (privater) und offentlicher Bedurfnisse. Die Wirkungen der offentlichen Ausgaben auf die Gesamtnachfrage; - auf das Gesamtangebot. Die Preiswirkungen der offentlichen Ausgaben. Die Verteilungswirkungen der offentlichen Ausgaben. Die Planung. Nutzen-Kosten-Analyse offentlicher Ausgaben. Aufgaben. (Eine kurze Bibliographie von Buchern am Ende jedes Kapitels). R 407

337 PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE

337.3 TARIFFS

337.3 : 338.92
KRAEMER, H.R. Die Verhandlungen über Zollpräferenzen für

Entwicklungsländer. 51 p. A5 (Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, Kiel, Heft 2, Band 103, 1969, p. 333).

Die Verhandlungspartner: die Entwicklungsländer und die Industrieländer. Der Rahmen der Verhandlungen, die U.N.C.T.A.D. Der Grundsatz der Präferenzgewährung: Zollpräferenzen und das Prinzip der Gegenseitigkeit Zollpräferenzen und das Meistbegünstigungsprinzip. Allgemeine oder spezielle Präferenzen. Die teilnehmenden Länder: die Geber- und Empfängerländer. Der Stand der Verhandlungen. Die Ausgestaltung des Präferenzsystems. Die Interdependenz der Einzelregelungen. Die Auswahl der Güter. Die Höhe der Präferenzen. Die Schutzmassnahmen. Die Dauer der Präferenzen. Die Behandlung besonders rückständiger Entwicklungsländer. Das Problem der bereits bestehenden Präferenzsysteme. Im Bericht zitierte Dokumente. R 408

337.3 : 382.1
HORTON, F.-W. L'application des concepts, techniques et méthodes de la gestion moderne a une negociation commerciale multilateral: la sixieme negociation commcerciale du G.A.T.T. (Negociation Kennedy). 19 p. A5 (Revue economique et sociale, Lausanne, no. 1, février, 1970, p. 15. Bibliogr.).

La thèse soutenue est que les concepts, techniques et méthodes de la gestion moderne peuvent grandement contribuer a faciliter la realisation des objectifs que poursuivent les Etats participant a une negociation commerciale multilaterale telle que la sixième negociation du G.A.T.T. Les six domaines ou la technologie de la gestion pourrait apporter des ameliorations. Les différences entre la Negociation Kennedy et les negociations precedentes. Dans chacun des domaines, l'auteur montre comment cette technologie pourrait jouer un rôle utile dans des negociations futures. R 409

337.9 ECONOMIC INTEGRATION
See also: R 450

337.9 : 338 : 62(66) 337.9 : 338 : 63(66) 337.9 : 382(66)
STUDY, A, of possibilities of economic cooperation between Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Niger, Dahomey and Togo; publ. by Economic intelligence Unit Ltd. and Societe d'études pour le developpement economique et social. London/Paris, 1970. 4 vols. Vol. 1. Part I. The background to the study. Part II. The present situation. 254 p. A4. Krtn. Tabn. Vol II.

Part III. Projects and possibilities involving regional cooperation. 1. Agricultural. 2. Industrie. 3. Trade. 226 p. A4. Graf. Tabn. Vol. III. Part IV. A. Summary. B. Conclusions and recommendations. 136 p. Graf. Krtn. Tabn. Annexe: Regional imports of major products. 87 p. A4. (French title: Etude des possibilites de cooperation economique entre le Ghana, la Cote d'Ivoire, la Haute Volta, le Niger, le Dahomey et le Togo).

Vol. I. Programme of work and methodology. Agricultural production. Industrial production. Foreign trade. Vol. II. Possible cooperation of trade in vegetables, fruit, and other foodstuffs; sugar, cotton, kenaf. Industrial projects. Trade promotion. Vol. III. Recommendations. Annex. Figures of regional imports of major products 1961-'67. R 410

337.9(4) EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET. EUROMARKET
See also: R 388, R 427, R 452

337.9(4) 382.14 : 337.9(4)
MARCHÉ Commun. 86 p. A5 (Politique étrangère, Paris, no. 1, 1970, p. 5. Tabn.).

A. Marchal. Les problèmes du Marché Commun. La C.E.E. et la structure de l'economie et des echanges internationaux. La C.E.E. et la theorie de l'Union douaniere. La C.E.E. et les lois des couts relatifs et de proportion des facteurs. Le commerce exterieur en chiffres. J.-P. Pigasse. Bilan et perspective de la cooperation europeenne. Le cadre multilateral et ses tendances. Bilan et perspectives de la politique commerciale au sein de la C.E.E. Fondements juridiques de la politique commerciale commune. Le Traite de Rome. Les actes du Conseil. La pratique et l'interpretation des textes par les etats membres de la C.E.E. R 411

337.91 CUSTOMS UNIONS

337.91 : 338.92
ROBSON, P. The distribution of gains in customs unions between developing countries; a note. 3 p. A5 (Kyklos, Basel, no. 1, 1970, p. 117).

A comment on the article of D.C. Mead in "Kyklos", no. 4, 1968, p. 713; See: P 2426. Some objections to his analysis of the determination of the level of compensation payments. R 412

338 ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

338 : 63 AGRICULTURE. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
See also: R 410, R 445, R 463

338 : 63(497.1)
BALETIC, Z. Agricultural development and a stable growth of output (Yugoslavia). 8 p. A4 (Eastern European economics, New York, no. 4, Summer, 1969, p. 41. Lit. opg.).

An increasing number of economists interested in the problems of economic development emphasize the importance of improvements in agriculture for the overall economic growth. The emergence of agricultural surplus and changes in its size depend on the relationship between agriculture and other sectors of the economy on the one hand, and the level of development of agriculture and its subsectors on the other. Consumption of foodstuffs and beverages consumed by the farmers and by the non-farm population. Growth of productivity and output of the agricultural sector. (Ekonomist, no. 4, 1968). R 413

338.5 PRICE AND VALUE. PRICES
See also: R 442

338.5 : 331.6 : 331.2 : 331.024.3
PHIPPS, A.J. The roles of labour productivity and demand in the pricing process: an inter-industry study using time-series data. 17 p. A5 (Bulletin of the Oxford University institute of economics and statistics, Oxford, no. 4, November, 1969, p. 285. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Recently a number of studies have been published which examine movements in profits, prices and productivity over the trade-cycle. The more important of these, (R.R. Neild: "Pricing and employment in the trade-cycle" in "National institute of economic and social research. Occasional papers", no. 21, 1963, 73 p. A5. Grafn. Tabn.; See: K 2140, and E. Kuh: "Profits, profit mark ups and productivity"), produced broadly similar conclusions. The aim of this paper is to show that, although the first study is appropriate to pricing in some industries, the second study is more relevant to others. The investigation of relationship between changes in wages, output per man hour, raw material prices and whole-sale prices in four broad sectors of industry using six-monthly data for the period April 1957 to October 1967. R 414

338.5 338.5 : 330.173.2 338.53
BAGIOTTI, T. Die Preistheorie im Prozess wachsender inländischer und internationaler Institutionalisierung. 20 p. A5 (Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, Kiel, Heft 2, Band 103, 1969, p. 229).

Es wird die Frage untersucht ob es noch als nützlich betrachtet werden kann eine reine Preistheorie auszuarbeiten, weil es in vielen Landern eine erhebliche staatliche Intervention bei der Preisbildung gibt. Von der klassischen Preistheorie (Adam Smith) und vom (nicht-realistischen) Modell der völlig freien Konkurrenz ausgehend, wendet der Autor sich zur Diskussion der Falle monopolistischer Konkurrenz. Er untersucht auch die speziellen Probleme der sozialistischen Lander. Beispiele der Nachkriegsinstitutionalisierung in der italienischen Wirtschaft. Systematische Zusammenstellung von acht "Propagatoren" (Antriebskraften), deren verschiedene Einflüsse in irgendeiner Weise in der Preissynthese zusammenwirken. R 415

338.5(44) 338.523(44) 339.23(44)
PRIX, coûts et revenus en France de 1949 à 1968. 56 p. A4 (Documents du Centre d'etude des revenus et des coûts, Paris, no. 2, 2e trim., 1969, p. 5. Grafn. Tabn.).

La présente livraison comprend deux études: l'une sur l'évolution des prix à la production de 1949 à 1967; l'autre sur l'évolution des diyers elements des coûts de production et des differentes categories de revenues au cours de la meme periode. Les prix a la production de 1949 à 1967. Presentation des branches d'activite etudiees. Analyse en trois periodes: 1949-1954, 1954-1959, 1959-1967. Les prix des produits selon leur destination finale. Coûts de production et revenus de 1949 à 1967. Objet de l'etude et sources d'informations utilisees. Le revenu brut des menages et ses differentes composantes. R 416

338.5 : 338.93 : 330.115
TISDELL, C. Price instability and average profit. 12 p. A5 (Oxford economic papers, Oxford, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 1. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

While the product price variability theorem is outlined in this article, the main aim of the essay is to prove the factor price instability theorem. The influence of factor price uncertainty

on average profit is also briefly considered and the combined effect on profit of simultaneous product and factor price instability is given some attention. The author tries to prove that increased fluctuation of the factors price increases the purchaser's average profit. (Section II). In section III a quadratic maximum profit function will be obtained which depends on w (the price per unit of the factor) and the author observes how the average profit of the user of the factor varies as the variance of w increases. In section IV a product's price and a factor's price are related in such a way that a producer's average profit is not increased by product price instability. R 417

338.5 : 330.173.2 : 338.8 PRICE FIXING

338.5 : 330.173.2 : 338.8
KAFOGLIS, M. Output of the restrained firm. 7 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 4, part I, September, 1969, p. 583. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

Examination of the price and output behavior of the restrained monopoly firm. Single market model. A. considers a simple monopoly firm subject to a maximum earnings restraint calculated according to a "cost of capital" rule. Examination of two well known behavioral hypotheses (expense preference and revenue preference) and a third (output preference) which seems plausible but which has been overlooked. The discriminating firm: extension of the analysis to the restrained firm which discriminates in price. Some implications. Models based on revenue or output maximization as direct objectives of the restrained firm predict less monopolistic restrictions than traditional models. R 418

338.53 PRICE POLICY
See also: R 415

338.53 : 381.31(497.2)
VIDENOV, I. Theoretical problems of wholesale prices (Bulgaria). 10 p. A5 (Eastern European economics, New York, no. 4, Summer, 1969, p. 3).

In recent years, wholesale prices and their system have emerged more and more as one of the major problems in the economic development of Bulgaria. Factors determining price structure. Principal shortcomings of the standardized wholesale price. The wholesale price is one of the economic instruments used in

redirecting the economy into a more effective channel. Neglect of the role of the domestic market for consumer goods in price formation. The problem of estimating the consumer value of the commodities. (Ikonomicheska misul, no. 4, 1968). R 419

338.58 COSTS
See also: R 456, R 471

338.58 : 347.9
BURROWS, P. On external costs and the visible arm of the law. 18 p. A5 (Oxford economic papers, Oxford, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 39. Grafn. Lit. opg.).

This paper considers the two functions of the law in the treatment of external costs: settling disputes over legal rights; and providing alternative compensation arrangements to the market and tax-subsidy schemes. Conflicts between the possible objectives of legal decisions on rights, and the existance of optimal outcomes, are postulated. The discussion falls into two inter-related parts. Section II examines the relevance of economic criteria to the settlement of rights, and section III presents an appraisal of judicial solutions, contrasting an idealized form of judicial solution with actual court practice. R 420

338.92 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND AREAS
See also: R 375, R 378, R 380, R 382, R 391, R 408, R 412, R 424, R 458, R 463

338.92
ENKE, S. Economists and development: rediscovering old truths. 15 p. A4 (Journal of business literature, Menasha, no. 4, December, 1969, p. 1125).

Economic development remains one of the most unstructured branches of academic economics and therefore are the theoretical contributions about this subject very limited. Agricultural revolution in less developed countries necessary. Capital is insufficient. Reduced fertility essential. Goverment planning of economic development. Mobilizing resources through stabilizing prices. Has government interference been excessive. Loans or grants or trade. Cultures and institutions must change. Rediscovering old truths. R 421

338.92 : 382.6
ERB, G.F., and S. Schiavo-Campo. Export instability, level of development , and economic size of less developed countries. 21 p. A5 (Bulletin of the Oxford University institute of economics and statistics, Oxford, no. 4, November, 1969, p. 263. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The degree of export instability is greater in less developed than in developed countries. Export fluctuations cause damage to domestic stability and to prospects for sustained growth. This paper analyzes the "degree of instability" hypothesis. It presents a comparison of the export instability of developed and less developed countries during the period 1946-1966; it examines the relationship between the instability of exports and the economic size of less developed countries. The methods employed in the examination and testing of the data include linear analysis, analysis of variance, and contingency tests on the basis of alternative classifications of the variables examined. R 422

338.924 INDUSTRIALIZATION
See also: R 432

338.924 : 330.123.4 : 330.123.7
HOFFMANN, W.G. Stadien und Typen der Industrialisierung. 7 p. A5 (Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, Kiel, Heft 2, Band 103, 1969, p. 321. Grafn. Tabn.).

Anhand einiger Beispiele untersucht der Autor ob heute noch zutrifft was er im Jahre 1931 uber Stadien und Typen der Industrialisierung veroffentlicht hat. Drei Stadien der Industrialisierung fur die das entscheidende Kriterium in der relativen grossenmassigen Bedeutung der beiden Industriegruppen Konsumgut und Kapitalgutindustrie liegt. Relationen zwischen den drei Stadien. Weitere Stadien. R 423

338.924 : 338.92
ROZEN, M.E. Some observations on the efficiency of industrialization. 23 p. A5 (The Pakistan development review, Karachi, no. 4, Winter, 1969, p. 357. Bibliogr.).

In this essay are identified some potential sources of high-cost output in the form of inappropriate industries, unwise techniques of production, and poor operational performance. The reasons for this have been discussed as well as some rough observations on the importance of different kinds of

causes. Choice of industry. The effect of "closure". Environmental disabilities. The structure of relative prices. The milieu of underdevelopment. Non-competitive markets. Foreign assistance. Human frailty. Choice of production technique. Level of performance. R 424

338.924 : 338.98 : 658.21(584)
DYKER, D.A. Industrial location in the Tadzhik Republic (U.S.S.R.). 22 p. A5 (Soviet studies, Glasgow, no. 4, April, 1970, p. 485. Tabn.).

The aim of this study has been to establish the reasons for what appear to be quite obvious cases of deviation from economic efficiency in locational patterns, on the assumptions of a medium-term planning horizon. This study is concerned with locational patterns in one fairly small part of the developing regions - the Tadzhik S.S.R. In Part I factors whose operation could be expected, on purely a priori grounds, to lead to the emergence of diviations are discussed. In Part II five "case-histories" are discussed. In Part II an attempt is made to come to some conclusions as to which of the potentially operative factors have been of primary importance in the cases discribed. R 425

338.96 EXTENT OF ENTERPRISES, INDUSTRIES

338.96 : 658.14(540)
SANDESARA, J.C. Size and capital intensity in Indian industry: some comments. 4 p. A5 (Bulletin of the Oxford university institute of economics and statistics, Oxford, no. 4, November, 1969, p. 331. Tabn.).

Some comments on "Size and capitalintensity in Indian industry" by B.V. Mehta (Bulletin of the Oxford university institute of economics and statistics, no. 3, August, 1969, p. 189; See: Q 2293). The writer of this article first deals with Metha's comments and then gives his own observations on Metha's findings. Within the small-scale sector the position of the small units covered by the sample sector - and these include the smaller factories excluded, as well as the small factories covered, by Sandesara's data - turns out to be unfavourable vis-a-vis small units even on Metha's own findings. R 426

338.963 : 337.9(4)
BERGLER, G. Haben Unternehmen mittlerer Grösse in der E.W.G. noch eine Existenz-Chance, 8 p. A5 (Jahrbuch der Absatz- und Verbrauchsforschung, Nurnberg, no. 3, 1969, p. 206).

Was braucht eine kleine oder mittlere Unternehmung um in einem vielfach grosseren Markt als bisher wettbewerbsfahig und erfolgreich zu bleiben. Der Wettberwerb auf eigenen Binnenmarkt. Der Aufbau und Einsetzung einer differenzierter Absatzorganisation und Werbung, weil die Verbrauchsgewohnheiten von Land zu Land in der E.W.G. verschieden sind. Wo liegen die echte Chancen fur das mittlere Unternehmen. Die Notwendigkeit von Spezialisierung. Probleme der Werbung. Forschung. R 427

338.97 : 31 FORECASTS. FORECASTING

338.97 : 31
JOUVENEL, B. DE. Action et prévision. 7 p. A4 (Analyse et prévision, Paris, no. 3, mars, 1970, p. 178. Lit. opg.).

La prospective est la culture systématisée et socialisée d'un rapport naturel entre action et prevision. Dans cette introduction a son cours de prospective sociale ainsi definie, l'auteur analyse les attitudes fondamentales de l'esprit envers l'avenir. R 428

338.972 BUSINESS CYCLES. ECONOMIC GROWTH
See also: R 397, R 402, R 454

338.972 : 330.115
FREY, B.S. Eine einfache Einführung zu Pontryagins Maximum-Prinzip im Wirtschaftswachstum. 16 p. A5 (Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, Kiel, Heft 2, Band 103, 1969, p. 213. Grafn. Tabn.).

Vier Entwicklungsstufen der Theorie des optimalen Wachstum. Die vierte Stufe: das Maximum-Prinzip. Das Wachstumsmodell und die Nutzenfunktion. Das nicht-autonome und autonome System. Die Interpretation und Vergleich mit der Goldenen Regel (Golden rule) und Goldenen Nutzenregel. R 429

338.972 : 330.115 : 330.14
DAY, R.H. Flexible utility and myopic expectations in economic growth. 13 p. A5 (Oxford economic papers, Oxford, no. 3,

November, 1969, p. 299. Bibliogr. Graf.).

Leontief's 1958 note on "time preference, productivity of capital, stagnation and economic growth" cogently illustrates two fundamental aspects of economic growth. This note presents a simple mathematical variation on Leontief's graphical theme. First, the Fisher-Leontief utility function is justified by an appeal to Koopmans' "flexible utility". Next, the Leontief model is re-expressed as a very simple but instructive "recursive programs model" that describes behaviour when expectations are myopic and knowledge evolves in response to feedback. Simple "power" utility and production function are then specified and the character of the development trajection is examined. Endless growth, demise, neutral equilibre, convergent growth, and cycles of various orders are possible, but the model will tend toward convergent growth (or decay) to a stationary state under widely varying time preference and capital elasticities. R 430

338.972 : 330.141 : 331.6 338.972 : 60 : 331.6
ASHOK GUHA. Accumulation, innovation, and growth under conditions of disguised unemployment. 13 p. A5 (Oxford economic papers, Oxford, no. 3, November, 1969, p. 360. Lit. opg.).

From the point of view of the modern development planners, growth is primarily a process of capital formation. The essence of economic development is capitalist accumulation - not technical change. Of course, the need for technical progress cannot be indefinitely averted. It makes itself felt "beyond a point" - in the second phase of growth, after what Ranis and Fei described as the Lewis turning-point - at which labour supply to the capitalist sector ceases to be infinitely elastic. However, during the critical first phase of growth, a labour surplus enables Ricardian diminishing returns to be held in abeyance, making innovation unnecessary. Purpose of this paper is to question this view of the growth process. A. seeks to modify the Lewis-Kaldor-Ranis and Fei labour supply function in the light of the economics of occupational choice and to show that this modification turns the Lewis world upside down. Innovation appears in a new light as the source of sustained growth. R 431

338.972 : 338.924(4-11)
FALLENBUCHL, Z.M. The communist pattern of industrialization (Eastern-Europe). 27 p. A5 (Soviet studies, Glasgow,

no. 4, April, 1970, p. 458. Tabn.).

This paper discusses the experience of various countries which followed the extensive Soviet model of growth rigidly for a long time. This particular pattern assumes that a high level of development can only be achieved by industrialization. The principles of the pattern. Rates of growth of industrial production. Annual rates of growth of investment and national income. Contribution of increased employment to the growth of industrial production. The effects of the high capital intensity of the communist pattern of industrialization. The capital-labour, labour productivity and capital productivity ratios in Soviet industry. R 432

338.972 : 382
BLACK, J. Trade and the natural growth rate. 11 p. A5 (Oxford economic papers, Oxford, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 13. Graf. Lit. opg.).

The object of this paper is to show how "the natural growth rate" of a country may be affected by the trading opportunities open to it. To extend the theory of the natural growth rate, it is first necessary to summarize the theory of growth with two factors of production; this is done in section 2. In section 3 the theory is extended to cover the case of many factors. Section 4 considers how the natural growth rate would be affected by the complete amalgamation of two economies. Finally section 5 considers how natural growth rates may be affected by the possibility of trade between different countries, when complete amalgamation does not occur. R 433

338.972.2(480)
OUTLOOK for growth in the Finnish economy 1969-1973; publ. by the Economic council; Secretariat. Helsinki, 1969. 128 p. A4. Grafn. Tabn.

The general conditions for economic growth and the macro-economic growth climate in Finland in the 1970's from the point of view of available resources. Past developments and the utilization of growth potential starting from different estimates of various components of demand. A detailed picture of the economy's future development including a discussion of one of the economic policy alternatives outlined earlier. The last part of the report stresses those aspects of economic policy which will be of major importance for economic development throughout

1970's. R 434

338.98 PLANNING. NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANS
See also: R 425

338.98 : 658.155(437)
SOKOL, J. The economic reform viewed as a problem (Czechoslovakia). 12 p. A4 (Eastern European economics, New York, no. 4, Summer, 1969, p. 13).

The pursuit of economic reform has encountered certain obstacles: price structure, foreign trade, sociopsychological situation. Penetrating influence of world prices on Czechoslovak economy. Types of solutions for products facing competition from exports and imports. The problem how to raise the flexibility of the entire economy. Admitting the autonomy of the enterprise. Stabilization policy. Objectivization of economic criteria and strengthening of incentives for effective national economic growth. (Planovane hospodarstvi, no. 1, 1969). R 435

339 WEALTH. PROSPERITY

339.1 PROSPERITY. POVERTY

339.1 : 339.233 : 339.4
DISCHAMPS, J.-C. L'optimum individuel et ses limites, 19 p. A5 (Revue d'economie politique, Paris, no. 1, janvier/fevrier, 1970, p. 85. Bibliogr.).

Le concept d'optimum individuel doit être élargi et combiner les couples clés: travail-loisir, consommation-epargne, revenu-patrimoine, durée-risque, individuel-collectif. Les hypotheses de la theorie classique de l'optimisation individuelle sont critiquees. Les conclusions que l'on en retire ne sont pas operationnelles. La reformulation des conditions d'equilibre optimum conduit à les discuter. L'optimum individuel, toujours contingent, est instable. Sa definition instantanee est approximative. L'information disponible reste partielle. Le milieu n'est pas neutre. L'utilite demeure aleatoire en fonction de la frequence des choix. La flexibilite du revenu est limitee. Les phenomenes d'indivisibilite, de complementarite et de substituabilite des consommations individuelles sont considérés. Les comparaisons intertemporelles des utilites sont etudiees en liaison avec le probleme de la periode d'optimisation. R 436

339.233 INCOME. PRIVATE CAPITAL
See also: R 436

339.233 : 330.187.11 : 336.215
HOCHMAN, H.M., and J.D. Rodgers. Pareto optimal redistribution. 16 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 4, Part I, September, 1969, p. 542. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

An experiment with alternative hypotheses about utility interdependence to try and reconcile income redistribution (e.g. through a negative income tax) with consumer sovereignty and an individualistic interpretation of the fiscal and political processes. In the presence of such interdependence, Pareto optimality may not only be consistent with redistribution, but may require it. Calculation of the patterns of tax burdens, transfers, and fiscal incidence that would be Pareto optimal. Determination of the type of utility interdependence that is implied by the actual fiscal residuals prevailing in the U.S. in 1960, on the assumption that those residuals were Pareto optimal. An important implication of the analysis is the finding that the case for progressive taxation aimed at redistributing income, may be far less "uneasy" than most of us have come to believe. R 437

339.233 : 336.2
MIESZKOWSKI, P. Tax incidence theory: the effects of taxes on the distribution of income. 22 p. A4 (Journal of business literature, Menasha, no. 4, December, 1969, p. 1103).

Review of the literature on dynamic incidence which allows for longer-run effects of tax policy through changes in the level of capital formation. Examination of the effects of market imperfections and the implications of non-maximizing behavior. The level and structure of taxes determine the level of disposable income, and the distribution of after-tax income among different groups. Neo-classical incidence theory. The incidence of partial commodity and factor taxes. Interregional incidence. Dynamic incidence. Econometric studies of incidence. R 438

339.3 NATIONAL WEALTH. NATIONAL INCOME
See also: R 442, R 448

339.3 : 338.01 : 330.115
BACHARACH, M. Biproportional matrices and input-output change. Cambridge, University press, 1970. 170 p. A5. Bibliogr.

Grafn. Tabn. (University of Cambridge, Department of applied economics, Monograph, no. 16).

A study of the behaviour of input-output relations over time. It extends the range of applicability of the static input-output model by investigating the properties of a method of updating and extrapolating past input-output matrices. The book investigates fundamental mathematical and statistical properties of the estimation model, and discusses in depth numerous economic applications of this and other methods of describing and estimating changes in non-negative matrices over time. (Bibliography - 3 p. - of articles and books). R 439

339.32 NATIONAL INCOME. NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
See also: R 445

339.32 : 332.453.2 : 338.52 : 330.115(44)
ARNDT, S.W. Prix et revenus dans l'ajustement de la balance des paiements en France de 1961 à 1966. 15 p. A5 (Revue d'economie politique, Paris, no. 1, janvier/février, 1970, p. 46. Bibliogr. Tabn.).

D'après la théorie de la politique économique en économie ouverte, l'addectation optimales des instruments a des objectifs d'équilibre exterieur est determinee par les signes et les dimensions de certaines coefficients de prix et de revenus concernant la balance courante et la balance du capital. L'auteur fournit plusieurs tests de ces relations, en utilisant une analyse de regression simple de series temporelles trimestrielles. Les resultats obtenus indiquent que la "variable revenu" a joue un role dominant dans la determination du comportement de la balance commerciale 1961-1966. Il semble que les variations de prix ni absolues ni relatives n'aient joue un role tres important. L'ajustement par le revenu touche egalement le compte des transactions en capital. R 440

339.32 : 339.4(85)
THORP, R. A note on food supplies, the distribution of income and national income accounting in Peru. 13 p. A5 (Bulletin of the Oxford University institute of economics and statistics, Oxford, no. 4, November, 1969. p. 229. Tabn.).

Given the export and foreign capital based nature of recent growth, the geographic and economic fragmentation of the country is such that without a large scale policy commitment

the concentration of prosperity in a few areas was inevitable. An increasing gap between the Sierra and the Coast. The problem: the discrepancy between income and food consumption. Possible explanations of the discrapancy. The estimation of national income. Alternative assumptions as to income distribution. Change in employment in major sectors 1950-1960. A hypothetical revision of G.N.P. The details of the adjustments made to factor incomes in 1950 on the "minimum growth" hypothesis are set out here. The discussion concentrates on those sectors of sufficient size for an adjustment to affect the total G.N.P. R 441

339.4 CONSUMPTION. CONSUMERS
See also: R 436, R 441

339.4 : 339.3 : 338.5(73)
BRANSON, W.H., and A.K. Klevorich. Money illusion and the aggregate consumption function. 18 p. A5 (The American economic review, Menasha, no. 5, December, 1969).

A formulation of a consumption function that allows the price level to play an independent role in determining the level of per capita real consumption. Fitting this function to U.S. quarterly data from 1955-1965 the general price level does, indeed, play a significant role in determining the level of per capita consumption. Investigation of the degree to which the conclusions themselves might be illusory because of statistical problems. Specification of a money-illusion consumption function, the estimation of its statistical problems of trend, cycle, and simultaneity, price movement and the G.N.P. Gap. Simultaneity among consumption, income and the C.P.I. appendix. R 442

339.4 : 35.078.5
PAULY, M.V. Efficiency in the provision of consumption subsidies. 25 p. A5 (Kyklos, Basel, no. 1, 1970, p. 33. Grafn.).

Author investigates the efficiency aspects of devices which are used to affect individuals' consumptions of various goods - direct distributions of goods, vouchers, price-reductions, etc. In a two-person model, it is shown that lumpsum transfers of a good whose consumption yields external benefits will lead to neither optimality nor equilibrium. A single giver of subsidy, many receiver model. A many giver, many receiver model. Price reductions, all-or-nothing schemes, and legal standards are shown to be alternate ways of reaching optimality. R 443

351 GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION. PUBLIC SERVICES. REGULATIONS

351.82 : 63 AGRICULTURAL POLICY

351.82 : 63(47)
POSPIELOVSKY, D. The "link system" in Soviet agriculture. 25 p. A5 (Soviet studies, Glasgow, no. 4, April, 1970, p. 411. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The problem of the depersonalization of landownership of responsibility for land in the U.S.S.R. as the result of collectivization; the necessity to rediscover and reintroduce a "master of the land". The "link (zveno) is seen by the author as the only way to introduce a responsible owner-like attitude to land and its produce short of reintroducing private property. Links in the 1960's. The present state of the zveno controversy. Types of the zveno; its evaluation, and future development. R 444

351.82 : 63 : 339.32(430.1) 338 : 63 : 339.32(430.1)
KUHLMANN, F. Kapitaleinsatz und Einkommen in den Wirtschaftsbereichen "Landwirtschaft" und "Produzierendes Gewerbe" (Westdeutschland). 23 p. A5 (Berichte über Landwirtschaft, Hamburg/Berlin, no. 4, Februar, 1970, p. 626. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Die Diskussion um die Entwicklung des Agrarsektors der Bundesrepublik Deutschland hat entscheidene neue Impulse erfahren. Dies durch die Veroffentlichungen des "BML-Agrarprogrammes", des "BMWi-Regionalprogrammes" und des "Mansholt-Planes", in denen, ausgehend von der Feststellung einer zunehmenden Einkommensdisparitat, auch quantitative Prognosen und therapeutische Moglichkeiten dargelegt werden. Will man jedoch diese Vorschlage sachgerecht beurteilen, so muss vorher die Frage nach den Ursachen fur den gegenwartigen Zustand beantwortet werden. Das Krankheitsbild: der Einkommensdisparitat. Das Instrument der Diagnose: die Wirtschaftstheorie. Das Ergebnis der Diagnose. Aspekte fur Prognosen und therapeutische Vorschlage. (Summary in English; resume en français). R 445

351.824.1 PUBLIC UTILITIES, SERVICES

351.824.1(46)
"INSTITUTO Nacional de Industria", L', et son rôle dans la politique industrielle de l'Espagne. 8 p. A4 (Problemes economiques, Paris, no. 1163, avril 16, 1970, p. 2. Tabn.).

L'I.N.I. est devenu avec le capital étranger et la Banque, la principale puissance economique de ce pays. Il est depuis 28 ans le premier moyen de la politique industrielle de l'Etat espagnol. Organisation. Les missions de l'I.N.I. La recherche d'une doctrine. Les succes de l'I.N.I. sont settlement concentrés dans le domaine des industries de base. Dans les autres secteurs, le panorama est beaucoup moins satisfaisant. Moyens d'action. Les moyens financiers. Les realisations de l'I.N.I. et son poids economique. Budget d'investissements. La rentabilite des investissements. Part de l'I.N.I. dans l'economie national 1967. (Conseiller commercial a Madrich, note, decembre 1969). R 446

351.824.1(73)
UNITED STATES industrial policies; observations presented by the U.S. delegation before the Industry committee at its 6th. session; publ. by the Organisation for economic co-operation and development. Paris, 1970. 169 p. A5. Tabn.

United States industrial structure; major characteristics and their implications. The nature and scope of government industrial policies. Administrative framework and nature of government relations with industry. Policies to assist adaptation. Factors in productivity. Promotion of industrial investment. Antitrust and patent policy. Foreign trade, foreign investment, and the balance of payments problem. Role of government purchases. Federal promotion of research and development. Distribution and consumer protection. Industrial disutility and countermeasures. Small business. R 447

355 DEFENSE

355 : 336 WAR FINANCE

355 : 336 : 339.3
HOFFMANN, W.G. Der Anteil der Verteidigungsausgaben am Bruttosozialprodukt; ein internationaler und intertemporaler

Vergleich. 18 p. A5 (Kyklos, Basel, no. 1, 1970, p. 80. Tabn.).

In diesem Beitrag werden mehrere Aspekte der Verteidigungsausgaben diskutiert. Losung des wehrwirtschaftlichen Problems. Das finanzierungstechnische Problem. Der okonomische Wert eines Krieges fur das Wachstum der Wirtschaft. Einschrankung des zivilen Sektors zugunsten des Verteidigungssektors. Verteidigungsausgaben gegenuber Bruttosozialprodukt und Einkommen je Kopf; Vergleich in verschiedenen Landern. Der Anteil der Verteidigungsausgaben an offentlichen Gesamtausgaben. Intertemporale Darstellung der deutschen Verteidigungsausgaben. R 448

378 EDUCATION

378 : 321.7(45)
MARTINOTTI, G. La marginalité positive, statut social et orientation politique chez les etudiants italiens. 10 p. A4 (Analyse et prevision, Paris, no. 3, mars, 1970, p. 145. Lit. opg.).

Les événements de 1968 ont provoqué une prise de conscience de l'importance des etudiants en tant que groupe social venu s'ajouter aux categories traditionnelles d'acteurs politiques. Bien que toujours revolutionnaire en quelque maniere, l'orientation politique des etudiants italiens semble suivre un modele cyclique etudie ici. Analyse de certains des aspects majeurs de la tendance historique de la participation politique chez les etudiants italiens. La relation entre le statut des etudiant et leur orientation politique. Le degre et le type de la participation etudiante. Ses determinants, vus sous l'angle traditionnel de la politique d'interet. Les groupes affectes par les activites des etudiants. R 449

38 TRADE. COMMERCE. COMMUNICATIONS

380.13 MARKET RESEARCH

380.13 : 337.9 : 339.452(676/679)
HAZLEWOOD, A. An approach to the analysis of the spatial distribution of the market in East Africa. 19 p. A5 (Bulletin of the Oxford University institute of economics and statistics, Oxford, no. 4, November, 1969, p. 243. Tabn.).

This paper examines the spatial distribution of the market in East Africa in relation to the main transport facilities and to

the location of various manufacturing centres. It attempts to introduce a neglected dimension into the study of the common market in East Africa. The analysis examines a given spatial distribution (a proxy measure of) purchasing power in relation to the location of various production centres. This paper attempts a quantative analysis which takes account of the actual spatial location of purchasing power in relation to transport facilities. The calculations of market potential. R 450

381.513.2 CHAIN STORES

381.513.2
HAGEN, W. Entwicklungsstadien einer freiwilligen Handelskette, 11 p. A5 (Jahrbuch der Absatz- und Verbrauchsforschung, Nurnberg, no. 3, 1969, p. 215).

Darlegung der ursprünglichen Planung der freiwilligen Handelsketten. Grundlage für diese Planung. "Auftragskonzentration". "Wissenschaftliche Geschäftsführung". "Multiplikation der Erfahrungen". "Werbung". "Schulung". "Coaching". Unterschiede mit dem Grossunternehmen. Ein "Freiwilliger Filialbetrieb" als Verbindung der Vorteile des Grossunternehmens und des Selbständigen Einzelhandelsgeschäft. Die Erfolge. Gründe für die heutige Unruhe. Der Verbrauchermarkt. R 451

381.81 COMPETITION

381.81 337.9(4) : 338.81 381.823.6 : 337.9(4)
BAUER, D. Zum System der Wettbewerbsverzerrungen. 14 p. A5 (Wirtschaft und Wettbewerb, Düsseldorf, no. 3, Marz, 1970, p. 204. Afbn. Lit. opg.).

Die Vielzahl der verwandten Begriffe für Wettbewerbsverzerrungen werden systematisch untersucht. Die Begriffe Wettbewerbsverfalschung und Verfalschung der Produktionsbedingungen werden haufig synonym verwendet. Generelle (globale) und spezielle (spezifische) Verzerrungen. Wie - nach R. Sprung - spezielle Wettbewerbsverzerrungen entstehen. Die Definition des Spaak-Berichtes. Es wird versucht die Mangel der Definitionen des speziellen und generellen Wettberwerbsverzerrungen zu beseitigen. Zu diesem Zweck werden einige (real-typische) Modelle gebildet, an Hand derer samtliche moglichen Wettbewerbsbeziehungen zwischen Unternehmungen desselben Wirtschaftszweiges im Inland und/oder Ausland, zwischen gleichen oder verschiedenen in- und auslandischen Wirtschaftszweigen und zwischen ganzen Volkswirtschaften untersucht werden. R 452

6 APPLIED SCIENCES. MEDICINE. TECHNOLOGY

60 TECHNOLOGY. TECHNICAL PROGRESS
See also: R 431

60 : 338.97
HETMAN, F. Le progrès technique, une illusion comptable. 21 p. A4 (Analyse et prevision, Paris, no. 3, mars, 1970, p. 155. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

A l'ère de l'innovation organisée, le progrès technique paraît déterminer la croissance économique. La théorie le traite encore comme un élément résiduel. L'habitude a été prise de recourir à des fonctions de production pour délimiter l'apport respectif des facteurs de production. La place qu'on y réserve au "progrès technique" a été progressivement élargie et précisée. Certains auteurs estiment que le "progrès technique" et le "progrès de connaissances" sont les sources principales de la croissance économique. D'autres considèrent ces supputations comme un amas d'erreurs d'interprétation et de calcul. Cela suggère que ce cadre d'analyse est inapproprié et s'enlise dans un exercise d'imputation. Il convient de s'orienter vers un modèle d'optimisation socio-économique. R 453

60 : 338.972 : 330.115
HAJEK, M., et M. Toms. Le progrès technique et le modèle de croissance. 45 p. A5 (Revue d'économie politique, Paris, no. 1, janvier/février, 1970, p. 1. Graf. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Analyse des facteurs du développement et de leur action sur le modèle de croissance. On démontre que le recours à certaines sources de croissance exige la création d'une mécanisme spécifique, fondé sur ces sources et dont le fonctionnement assure le développement. L'accélération du taux de progrès technique a modifié l'importance relative de ces différentes sources, affectant ainsi le modèle de croissance existant jusqu'alors. Sur la base de cette analyse, on formule conceptuellement les étapes du développement économique. Les facteurs de la croissance économique potentielle. Principales modifications du modèle de croissance. Les sources de la croissance intensive. Le modèle de croissance intensive. L'application du modèle au développement historique. R 454

608 INNOVATIONS

608 : 658.624 : 347.77 : 65.017.1
NEUMANN, M. Die Erfindungsindustrie; eine Alternative zum Schumpeterschen Innovations modell. 8 p. A4 (Jahrbuch fur Sozialwissenschaft, Gottingen, no. 3, 1969, p. 310).

Das Schumpetersche Innovationsmodell besagt, dass ein temporarer Schutz das Innovators vor Konkurrenz durch Nachahmer erforderlich sei, um einen Anreiz fur Erfindungen und ihre Anwendung zu schaffen. Schutzbedurfnis des Erfinders durch das Patentwesen de facto auf den Innovator ubertragen. Die Innovatoren sind zumeist die Grossbetrieben, also Konkurrenzschutz fur die Grossbetriebe Gefuhl des unbehagens, Korrelation zwischen der Grosse des Unternehmen und der Innovationstatigkeit. Das Modell in Frage gestellt. R 455

614 NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

614.7 HYGIENE OF WATER, SOIL AND AIR

614.7 : 338.58
WORCESTER, D.A. Pecuniary and technological externality, factor rents, and social costs. 16 p. A5 (The American economic review, Menasha, no. 5, December, 1969. Graf. Tabn.).

A linear homogeneous production function is described which will provide the basis for theoretical analysis. The analysis relevant to a competitive industry experiencing technological diseconomies is examined in detail so as to provide a solid basis for the treatment of other industry structure and for economies. The advantages and disadvantages of a few of the alternative ways of harmonizing private and social costs are examined. Production function, competitive equilibrium for a sub-industry, welfare has dul to failure to charge rents, technological diseconomies, pecuniary diseconomies externaleconomies, externalities external to the industry. R 456

62 ENGINEERING SCIENCES

620.9 GENERAL ECONOMICS OF ENERGY

620.9 : 380.11(71) 620.9 : 382.6(71)
ENERGY supply and demand in Canada and export demand for Canadian energy 1966 to 1969; prep. by the Staff of the National energy board. Ottowa, Queen's printer, 1969. 175 p. A5. Grafn. Tabn.

The book presents the results of a National Energy Board staff study of energy supply and demand in Canada to 1990. The study covers all forms of energy in Canada, and probable sources of supply for serving both indigenous and export demand for Canadian energy. The reason for undertaking the study was to identify developing energy trends in Canada as they become apparent and to assess their probable impacts over the forecast period. Energy demand by market sector (residential and commercial, industrial and transportation) is discussed in chapters III, IV and V. Chapters VI, VII, VIII and IX deal with supply prospects for Canadian petroleum, natural gas, coal and electricity serving indigenous and export markets. R 457

621 MECHANICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

621.75 MACHINES. TOOL MAKING. TOOLS

621.75 : 338.92
PACK, H., and M. Todaro. Technological transfer, labour absorbtion, and economic development. 9 p. A5 (Oxford economic papers, Oxford, no. 3, November, 1969, p. 395. Tabn.).

The choice of an appropriate technology for underdeveloped countries. A. argues for the creation of domestic capital goods industries in less developed countries in which production is geared to their own long-run technological requirements. In most economics machinery production is in fact one of the more labour-intensive industrial branches. The creation of an appropriate pool of skilled and semi-skilled labour. Assuming the will and the capacity to establish the branch, in its output likely to be competitive with that of foreign producers. Adverse cost conditions are not likely to be the case. The long-run economic aspirations of less developed nations might depend largely on the successful adoption and continued growth of a domestic capital goods industry. R 458

629.1 TRANSPORT. AUTOMOBILES. VESSELS

629.113 AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

629.113 : 658.89
KLINZ, W.R. Marktsegmentierung in der Automobilindustrie.

14 p. A5 (Jahrbuch der Absatz- und Verbrauchsforschung, Nurnberg, no. 3, 1969, p. 167. Geill. Tabn.).

Die Notwendigkeit der Marktsegmentierung. Die Entwicklung auf dem Absatzmarkt entscheidet weitgehend uber alle Unternehmensfunktionen und es ist Aufgabe der Unternehmensleitung, sich rechtzeitig auf zukunftige Auf- und Abwartsentwicklung im Absatzmarkt einzustellen. Die Marktsegmentierung und ihre Elemente. Beispiel der Automobilindustrie. Analyse der Marktentwicklung mit Hilfe der Segmentierung. Die Vorbesitzstruktur des Gesamtmarkts. Das Unternehmen insgesamt. R 459

631 AGRONOMY

631.1 FARM MANAGEMENT

631.1 : 65.016 : 658.14
KUHLMANN, F. Zur finanzwirtschaftlichen Theorie wachsenden landwirtschaftlichen Unternehmung. 10 p. A4 (Agrarwirtschaftlichen Unternehmung. 10 p. A4 (Agrarwirtschaft, no. 4, April, 1970, p. 113. Graf. Tabn.).

Darstellung eines finanzwirtschaftlichen Modells der intensiv wachsenden landwirtschaftlichen Unternehmung. Die Wachstumsrate bei Selbstfinanzierung, Fremdfinanzierung, und bei gemischter Selbst- und Fremdfinanzierung. Determinanten der Wachstumsfahigkeit. Die Finanzierungsform. Der Sparquote. Die Kapitalproduktivitat. Der Fremdfinanzierungsanteil. Der Fremdkapitalzins. Ursachen der zunehmenden innerlandwirtschaftlichen Einkommensdisparitat. (Summary in English). R 460

631.1 : 657.471
BILSTEIN, U. Die zusatzlichen Kosten bei der Betriebsaufstockung. 15 p. A5 (Berichte über Landwirtschaft, Hamburg/Berlin, no. 4, Februar, 1970, p. 754. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Es ist die Aufgabe der Untersuchung, die von einer Zupacht oder einem Zukauf betroffenen Kostenstellen zu beschreiben und sie in Abhangigkeit von verschiedenen Bedingungen zu quantifizieren. Dabei werden zunachst die Kostenstellen Zupacht und Zukauf, Arbeitskosten, Maschinenkosten, sonstige Kosten und Folgekosten im einzelnen erlautert und fur verschiedene Kalkulationsbedingungen errechnet. Fur die typischen Gegebenheiten eines Lohn- und eines Familiearbeitsbetriebes

werden sodann die Einzelergebnisse der Kostenstellen zusammengefasst und den Leistungen gegenubergestellt. (Summary in English; resume en francais). R 461

631.1 : 651.011.56 : 65.012.45
RIEBE, K. Das elektronische Informationssystem im landwirtschaftlichen Einzelbetrieb an Hand der Erfahrungen mit amerikanischen Programmen. 17 p. A5 (Berichte über Landwirtschaft, Hamburg/Berlin, no. 4, Februar, 1970, p. 649. Bibliogr. Graf. Tab.).

Auf dem Gebiet der elektronischen Datenverarbeitung in der landwirtschaftlichen Buchfuhrung liegt bereits eine 10- bis 15-jahrige Erfahrung vor. Bei der Programmgestaltung kommt es jetzt darauf an, die in dieser ersten Entwicklungsphase gesammelten Kenntnisse in der nachfolgenden "Anwendungsphase" konsequent zu verwerten. Im Prinzip haben die vorliegenden elektronischen Programme ihre praktische Verwendbarkeit bewiesen. Im zweiten Schritt gilt es, den Organisationsablauf und den wirtschaftlichen Informationswert des landwirtschaftlichen Rechnungswesens systematisch zu verbessern. Insgesamt muss das elektronische Informationssystem des Einzelbetriebes von der Erfassung der Grunddaten bis zur Kontroll - und Planungsphase einen in sich geschlossenen Aufbau besitzen (Summary in English; resume en francais). R 462

631.82 FERTILIZERS

631.82(549) 631.82 : 338.92 338 : 63 : 331.6(549)
JOHNSTON, B.F., and J. Cownie. The seed-fertilizer revolution and labor force absorption. 14 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 4, part I, September, 1969, p. 569. Bibliogr. Tabn.).

Employment implications of alternative development strategies. In an increasing number of less developed countries new high yielding, fertilizer-responsive varieties of rice and wheat are being introduced, and the use of chemical fertilizers is rapidly expanding. The quantitative impact of the seed-fertilizer revolution: West Pakistan as an illustrative case. Policy implications of the seed-fertilizer revolution. Perhaps the most significant single implication of the seed-fertilizer revolution is that the capital requirements for a given rate of increase in agricultural production can be reduced. The much more favorable imply that the expansion of irrigated area need not be as

rapid as would otherwise be required, and that the benefit-cost ratios of irrigation investments can be much more favorable. R 463

647 HOUSEHOLD ORGANIZATION AND - ADMINISTRATION

647.1 HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTS AND BUDGETS

647.1 : 311.213 : 338.585.3
MIZRAHI, A. et A. Mizrahi. Durée d'observation et prévision dans les enquetes de consommation. 44 p. A5 (Consommation, Paris, no. 4, octobre/decembre, 1969, p. 3. Grafn. Tabn.).

L'étude a pour but, à partir d'une enquête effectuée pendant un an aupres de 831 menages, de déterminer la durée optimale d'observation pour les differents postes du budget non-alimentaire. Il suffit que cette perjode d'observation soit mal adaptee, pour que les recherches econometriques soient rendues tres difficiles par un accroissement excessif des aleas d'echantillonnage. L'unite de temps utilisee etant le mois, il etait necessaire de commencer par analyser, le budget du point de vue de la saisonnalite. L'ensemble des postes est classe en quatre grandes categories. On cherche ensuite pour chacun des postes de ces quatre groupes la meilleure duree d'enquete aupres d'un meme menage pour obtenir une estimation de sa consommation, utilisable dans des etudes econometriques. R 464

65 BUSINESS ECONOMICS. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

65.011 BUSINESS PRINCIPLES

65.011 : 658
KOCHS, C.J. Kaufmännische Organisation und Rationalisierung; Grundlagen, Technik, Anwendung; 2. neubearb. Aufl. Wiesbaden, Gabler, 1970. 111 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn.

Es werden methodische Grundlagen und aus der Praxis stammende Erkenntnisse und Verfahren für die Organisations- und Rationalisierungsarbeit in den kaufmannischen Berichten der Wirtschaft aufgezeigt und Anwendungsbeispiele gegeben. Eignung und Ausbildung des Organisators. Organisationsgrundsatze. Arbeitstechnik. Verhalten des Organisators. Planung. Gliederungsplan. Arbeitsplan. Untersuchung und Anwendung. Die

automatisierte Datenverarbeitung und ihre Bedeutung für die Losung organisatorischer Probleme. Unternehmungsplanung. Ausbildung von Managern. Wachstum und Unternehmungsstruktur. Raum und Arbeitsplatz. Grossraumburo. Arbeitsmittel. Berichtmuster zur Ueberprufung einer Einkaufsabteilung. Umsatz und Kosten. Wertung und Aenderungsvorschlage. Anwendungsbeispiele auf dem Gebiet der Materialwirtschaft. (Bibliographie - 3 S. - von Buchern und Zeitschriften). R 465

65.012.4 MANAGEMENT OR DIRECTORATE. AUTHORITY. EXECUTIVES
See also: R 476

65.012.4
FILLEY, A.C., and R.J. House. Management and the future. 11 p. A4 (Business horizons, Bloomington, no. 2, April, 1970, p. 7).

Review of the future tasks and problems of management. Current status of research. Application of findings. The need for technology. Inferring causal relationships. Educational emphasis. Organizations of the future. Varieties of organization. Dual hierarchies. The matrix structure. The functional-structure. Amalgated structures. The future manager's job. Programmed roles. Stratification and multiple entry. Managers of the future. Roader education. Emphasis on social skills. Managing professionals. Managing creativity. R 466

65.012.4
SAYLES, L. Whatever happened to management; or why the dull stepchild. 10 p. A4 (Business horizons, Bloomington, no. 2, April, 1970, p. 25).

Why is the field of management becoming a stepchild. Why does it rely on platitudes, and why is there almost no research in the area, in contrast to the burgeoning functional specializations, such as finance, production, and the quantitative methods. There is little to show in management per se beyond the rational-logical principles of scientific management of a generation ago. Models and complex reality. The lack of field work. Behavioral research. More marginalism needed. Impact on faculty, students. What must be done. R 467

65.016 STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT (BUSINESS OR CONCERN)
See also: R 460

65.016
ALBANESE, R. Overcoming resistance to stability; a time to move; a time to pause. 8 p. A4 (Business horizons, Bloomington, no. 2, April, 1970, p. 35).

If there is agreement on anything these days it is that we live in a period of radical and rapid change. Business managers live and work in the reality of reshaping markets, technology, environment, attitudes, and values. Adaptation is necessary just to stand still. Often the choice open to the manager is not whether or what change, but how and when. Strong resistance, however, still prevents many essential changes from taking place in business organizations. Effect of organizational slack. The appeal of novelty. Change and the social scientist. Balance change and stability. R 468

65.016.4 ACQUISITION PLANS

65.016.4 : 65.012.122 : 651.011.56
KRABER, R.W. Acquisition analysis; new help from your computer. 6 p. A4 (Financial executive, Brattleboro, no. 3, March, 1970, p. 10. Geill. Tabn.).

Computers have been used with great success in acquisition analysis. The next step in a computer model, which combines long-range planning with analysis of individual candidates. This long-range multiple acquisition model permits a possible acquisition's worth to be viewed both in terms of its impact on parent and candidate stockholders and on the corporation's capital structure and future acquisition plans. With the example of a hypothetical firm, A. shows the five steps in developing an acquistion program with the use of the computer model. R 469

65.017 EXTENT OF ENTERPRISES, INDUSTRIES
See also: R 455

65.017.1 : 65.018(73)
MERMELSTEIN, D. Large industrial corporations and asset shares. 11 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 4, Part I, September, 1969, p. 531. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

This article endeavors to study the changing shares of the

100 largest U.S. corporations over the period 1909-64. It examines the share stabilization process on a decade-by-decade basis to find out whether the largest of these firms are better able to maintain their relative position during recent decades than those nearer the turn of the century. The initial findings clearly suggest that increasingly the largest corporations are better able to hold into their shares than their counterparts of an earlier era. The effect of a changing industrial structure. The effect of mergers. The effect of antitrust dissolutions. Some explanations. R 470

656 TRANSPORT ORGANIZATION

656.072 PASSENGER TRAFFIC

656.072 : 338.58
OETTLE, K., und P. Faller. Individueller und öffentlicher Personennahverkehr im Kostenvergleich. 13 p. A5 (Zeitschrift fur Verkehrswissenschaft, Dusseldorf, no. 1, 1970, p. 21).

Die chaotische Ueberfüllung der Stadtstrassennetze in den morgendlichen und abendlichen Spitzenstunden verlangt nach sofortigen drastischen Abhilfen. Die öffentliche Hand befindet sich hierbei in der Sitation eines Investors, der fur die verfugbaren Mittel die effizienteste Verwendungsrichtung sucht. Vergleich von Kosten und anderen Faktoren bei individuellem und öffentlichem Personennahverkehr. Prufung der Vergleichbarkeit der beiden Nahverkehrsalternativen in der Ueberganszone zwischen Stadtkern und Umland. In welchem Masse stellen die Leistungsangebote des indiyiduellen und des öffentlichen Personennahverkehrs in den stadtische Aussenzonen vergleichbare Angebote dar. Die Schwierigkeiten der Kosten erfassung bei einem Kostenvergleich der beiden Nahverkehrsalternativen. R 471

656.7 AIR TRANSPORT

656.7 : 658.286.4(73)
HARKINS, E.P. Business aviation practices (U.S.). 145 p. A4 (Conference board reports. Studies in business policy, New York, no. 132 + supplement, 1970, p. 1. Fign. Tabn.).

Based upon information supplied by 166 companies that operate one or more planes. The types of aircraft that are commonly used; recruiting and training of pilots; the duties of other air-

craft personnel; the procedures followed in aircraft operations and maintenance. The services and facilities offered by fixed-base operators. Aircraft specifications and prices. Cost of aircraft operations. Compensation of aircraft personnel. R 472

657 ACCOUNTANCY. BOOKKEEPING

657.47 COST ACCOUNTING. COSTING
See also: R 461, R 479, R 481

657.47
BROSTER, E.J. The dynamics of marginal costing. 4 p. A4 (The Accountant, London, no. 4971, March 26, 1970, p. 451. Graf.).

Marginal costing - the analysis into product-variable and time elements - is necessary for price-fixing and marketing purposes. A cost trichotomy and the standard dichotomy of marginal costing. Time-cost analysis. Attributable and non-attributable costs. Attribution in product costing. Short- and long-term marginal cost. Common-uses fixed assets. Discounted cash flow. Three discounting techniques, the internal rate of return (I.R.R.), net present value (N.P.V.) and annual value (A.V.) R 473

657.474.55
KATES, R.W. Direct costing; from daily control to long range planning. 8 p. A4 (Management accounting, London, no. 1, January, 1970, p. 13. Tabn.).

Review of the practical benefits of direct costing which range from control of daily performance to future planning. Problems of the case study company. Method of setting profit targets. Terminology and fitfalls. Consideration in major operational areas (marketing, production and operational planning). Financial analysis. Daily and weekly control at factories. Monthly reporting. Profit and loss statements. Sale and promotion. R 474

658 BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT
See also: R 465

658.14.012 FINANCIAL PLANNING

658.14.012 : 330.115
BLUMENTRATH, U. Investitions- und Finanzplanung mit dem

Ziel der Endwertmaximierung. Wiesbaden, Gabler, 1969. 515 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn. (Schriften zur theoretischen und angewandten Betriebswirtschaftslehre, Bd. 7).

In dem Buch werden mit Hilfe des Endwertkonzeptes eine Reihe von dynamischen Modellen der Investitionsprogrammplanung entwickelt. Die unter bewusst vereinfachenden Pramissen konstruierten "Grundmodelle I und II" dienen der Einfuhrung und erlauben u.a. eine Standortbestimmung und kritische Wurdigung aller bisher in der Literatur vorgefundenen Modelle der Investitionsprogrammplanung, welche auf der Anwendung der mathematischen Programmierung beruuhhen. In einer Vielzahl weiterer Modelle zeigt der Verfasser, dass die einschneidenden Pramissen der Grundmodelle leicht aufzuheben sind und somit das Konzept der Endwertmaximierung auch im Hinblick auf eine Verwertbarkeit in der Praxis modifiziert werden kann. Ein Kapitel ist die Frage gewidmet, ob die aus den komplexen Endwertmodellen resultierenden Optimierungsaufgaben uberhaupt rechnerisch zu bewaltigen sind. Hierbei werden die Verfahren der ganzzahligen linearen und der dynamischen Programmierung untersucht. (Bibliographie - 16 S. - von Aufsatzen und Buchern). R 475

658.15 : 65.012.4 658.15 : 65.014.1
KRUM, J.R. Who controls finance in the industrial giants. 6 p. A4 (Financial executive, Brattleboro, no. 3, March, 1970, p. 20. Geill. Tabn.).

Results of a survey of 289 corporations - all listed on the Fortune 500 - to determine who makes the important financial decisions. Practically every one of the corporations surveyed had a controller at the corporate level, and a majority had established the position of vice president - finance. Decisions to allocate corporate resources seem at present to be largely the prerogative of top management or other general management officials at a decentralized level. R 476

658.3-052.22 TOP MANAGEMENT

658.3-052.22 : 658.32(73)
PATTON, A. Executive compensation inequities; problems of maintaining motivation (U.S.A.). 12 p. A4 (Business horizons, Bloomington, no. 2, April, 1970, p. 73. Grafn. Tabn.).

Important inequities in executive compensation relationships

exist widely in the U.S.A. In simplest terms, they generally arise from the failure of top executive salary increases to keep pace with company growth; regional differences in living costs in the U.S.; changing internal job values; and overseas tax and living cost differentials. Common to all is a to compromise the essential purpose of executive compensation - to encourage profitable risk taking and reward leadership. The "moving target" syndrome A.M.A. executive compensation survey. The middle-management pay squeeze. R 477

658.512.6 MACHINE LOADING. MACHINE INTERFERENCE

658.512.6 : 65.015.2 : 330.123.6
KOLM, S.-C. L'economie normative des services de masse. 24 p. A5 (Revue d'economie politique, Paris, no. 1, janvier/fevrier, 1970, p. 61. Grafn.).

L'étude analyse la gestion optimale d'une service à attente au moyen d'un controle d'admission ou d'une tarification. Dans des conditions largement repandues, le cout social d'une consommation est egal a la "valeur pour la date de service" de la duree d'occupation continue du service apres l'entree dans celui-ci. Divers theoremes voisins et des regles d'exclusion et de tarification optimales sont obtenus. Les durees d'attente et d'occupation continue du service doivent etre plus petites que le rapport de la valeur monetaire d'un usage sans attente au cout marginal de l'attente. Le cout social d'encombrement d'attente. Cas du rendement d'attente constant. Calcul complet de la regle de gestion optimale instantanee. R 478

658.52 MASS PRODUCTION. PRODUCTION PROCESS, a.s.o.

658.52 657.47 : 658.52
SCHUSTER, H. Zur begrifflichen Präzisierung der Kuppelproduktion. 7 p. A5 (Zeitschrift fur Verkehrswissenschaft, Dusseldorf, no. 1, 1970, p. 34).

Was bedeutet Kuppelproduktion. Die gemeinsame Erzeugung von zwei oder mehrerer Produkte. Die Simultaneitat des Produktionsprozesses, die Gemeinsamkeit der Ausgangsmaterialen. Die spezifische Kostensituation. Drei mogliche Begriffsabgrenzungen die bei naheren Prazisierung der Kuppelproduktion zur Wahl stehen. Um rein technischen Standpunkt lassen sich verschiedene Kuppelprodukte allein aufgrund ihrer unterschiedlichen physikalischen oder chemischen Eigenschaften bestimmen und voneinander abgrenzen. Die absatzwirtschaftliche Abgrenzung der Kuppelproduktion. Die Festlegung der Produkte durch Konvention. R 479

658.8 MARKETING
See also: R 482

658.8
STIEFEL, R. Th. Die Idee der "ökologischen Nische" als strategisches Konzept im Marketing. 7 p. A5 (Jahrbuch der Absatz- und Verbrauchsforschung, Nurnberg, no. 3, 1969, p. 200. Geill.).

Die Idee der "ökologischen Nische" als strategischer Konzept ist sehr mit der selektiven Absatzpolitik verwandt. Der wesentliche Unterschied besteht darin, dass die selektive Absatzpolitik mit ihren Zielsetzungen eine Offensivstrategie verfolgt, wogegenuber sich die Suche nach der "ökologischen Nische" als Anpassungs- und Defensivstrategie darstellt, um am Markte zu uberlebgn. Oekologie und Betriebswirtschaftslehre. Der Begriff der "ökologischen Nische". Wirtschaftssituationen mit Defensivstrategien. R 480

658.8.012.2 : 657.47
DICKERSON HOGUE, W. What should market planning cost; information collection must stop somewhere. 9 p. A4 (Business horizons, Bloomington, no. 2, April, 1970, p. 61).

The author suggests a formula for helping decide whether additional facts on costing market planning are needed. He also examines such issues as underspending and overspending, underestimating low-volume opportunities, testing low-cost planning, and the need for experience. On any given marketing problem, no marketing manager has enough information to be absolutely certain that his solution is the optimum one. Staggering amounts of information would be required to achieve this goal for even a relatively uncomplicated choice. More information needed. The "Standard" procedure. Improving planning efficiency. The need for experience. R 481

663 BEVERAGES

663.8 COCA-COLA

663.8 : 658.8
BRANDES, R. Vertragsverbund in der dritten Generation. 11 p. A5 (Jahrbuch der Absatz- und Verbrauchsforschung, Nurnberg, no. 3, 1969, p. 225).

Uebersicht der geschichtlichen Entwicklung der Coca-Cola Organisation. Diese Organisation als Beispiel des Vertragsverbundes oder des Franchising. Das Entstehen dieses Unternehmens in der V.S.D. Der Aufbau des internationalen Geschafts. Zweigniederlassungen uber die ganze Welt. Die Voraussetzungen fur ein erfolgreiches grosses Geschaft, wie z.B. ein echter Markenartikel. Die Art der Zusammenarbeit der Coca-Cola G.m.b.H. mit ihren Vertragspartern. Die Werbung. Der Schutz der Warenzeichen. Die Managementschulung. R 482

677 TEXTILES. TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

677.4 MAN-MADE TEXTILES. SYNTHETIC TEXTILES

677.4 : 381.822.3
SCHMITT, P. Vertikaler Ideenverbund durch Rohstoffmarken. 14 p. A5 (Jarhbuch der Absatz- und Verbrauchsforschung, Nurnberg, no. 3, 1969, p. 235).

Uebersicht einer Form von vertikalen Kooperation zwischen Produzent und Handel. Die Rohstoffmarke bei Chemiefasern. Der Chemiefasernhersteller muss sich in zwei Markten behaupten, im Produktivgutermarkt und auf dem Konsumgutermarkt. Die Werbung. Das Beispiel "Crimplene". Das bisherige Marketing-Konzept der Rohstoffmarken als eine erfolgreiche Alternative zu vertikaler Integration. Faktoren die in erster Linie fur den Konzentrationsprozess wird immer kurzer. In vielen Produktionszweigen wird der Kapitaleinsatz pro-Arbeitsplatz immer hoher. Die Forschungskosten wachsen gewaltig. R 483

7 THE ARTS. ARCHITECTURE. ENTERTAINMENT, a.s.o.

711 REGIONAL PLANNING

711(73) 330.191.4(73)
TREUNER, P. Regionalforschung in Nordamerika; eindrücke

von einer Studienreise. 14 p. A4 (Jahrbuch für Sozialwissenschaft, Gottingen, no. 3, 1969, p. 342).

Ueberblick über die laufende und für die nächste Zeit geplanten regional-wirtschaftlichen Forschungsarbeiten in den U.S.A., über neue Fragestellungen und Methoden. Nur eine kleine Auswahl der auf regional-wissenschaftlichen Gebiet tatigen Institutionen werden besucht. Definitionen; eine breite Interessenskala ist wohl das besondere Charakteristikum der nordamerikanischen Regionalwissenschaft. R 484

711(430.1) 711.2(430.1)
STORBECK, D. Zur Operationalisierung der Raumordnungsziele (Bundesrepublik Deutschland). 19 p. A5 (Kyklos, Basel, no. 1, 1970, p. 98).

Die im Bundesraumordnungsgesetz festgelegten Ziele sind weitestgehend Leerformeln, die keine unmittelbare Orientierung fur rationale Entscheidungen der Regionalpolitik bieten konnen. Eine Operationalisierung der Ziele ist erforderlich, wobei die Objekte der Regionalpolitik, deren Beurteilungskriterien und quantitative Raumbezuge (Gebietskategorien) in einem konsisten System zu bestimmen sind. Angesichts der dafur fehlenden Voraussetzungen wird eine Orientierung an den Einzelproblemen durch die Festlegung unerwunschter Situationen vorgeschlagen. Zusammenfassung dieser Situationen zu einem Negativkatalog kennzeichnet die Ziele der Regionalpolitik in ihrem reziproken Wert. R 485

711.4 TOWN PLANNING. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

711.4 : 325.1
CLARK, W.A.V. Measurement and explanation in intra-urban residential mobility. 9 p. A4 (Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie, Leiden, no. 1, januari/februari, 1970, p. 49. Graf. Krt. Tabn.).

This article investigates intra-urban residential mobility. Reasons for residential relocation are examined, and a conceptual contribution to the understanding of urban mobility is attempted. The reasons for residential mobility given by the sample population emphasize the importance of life cycle factors, and neighbourhood and environment factors and confirm the generalizations already in the literature. In an attempt to understand the spatial patterns of population movements, the concept of the

action space and information flows are operationalized via Monte Carlo simulation. A modification of the Hagerstrand simulation model is used to reproduce the patterns of residential movements. (Summary in English). R 486

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